The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME VI. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1875. Single Copies 10 Cents. NUMBER 11.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

ELECTION AUGUST 5th, 1875.

CANDIDATES.	1st Ward, 1st Pct.	1st Ward, Lower Pct.	2d Ward.	3d Ward.	4th Ward.	5th Ward.	Cape Fear.	Masonboro.	Fell Troll.	Union	Columbia.	Harnett.	Grant.	Cornell.	Echoes.	Holden.	E. Point.	Holly.	TOTALS.
GOVERNOR, 1872.																			
Merrimon	104	162	200	247	241	189	28	42	14	130	154	98	126	127	125	88	100	67	2361
Caldwell	575	622	227	287	275	465	179	54	42	90	161	178	140	150	142	62	218	63	3914
CONGRESS, 1871.																			
A. M. Waddell	121	129	237	290	284	247	38	80	21	159	130	116	140	174	133	61	105	94	2067
Neill McKay	410	540	210	307	282	488	205	45	49	100	127	126	161	151	153	62	206	63	3751
CONVENTION, 1871.																			
For	161		258	206	221	160	23	50	21	123	141	87	120	109	116	120		61	2698
Against	858		208	271	276	411	165	61	48	102	102	222	135	91	75	28		89	3540
CONVENTION, 1875.																			
Geo. Z. French, r.	398	512	148	2 1	276	480													
J. H. Smyth, r.	388	510	145	277	288	479													
S. H. Manning, r.	388	510	147	277	00	477													
George Davis, d.	71	82	231	224	181	11[illegible]													
Robert Strange, d.	71	81	[illegible]	215	181	11[illegible]													
E. K. Bryant d.	70	84	227	215	180	107													

CONVENTION!

ELECTION RETURNS!

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM PENDER.

We have information from South Washington up to 4:20 P. M. yesterday, at which time the Republican candidates for Convention were 10 votes ahead. Entire Republican Township ticket elected.

This is the strongest Democratic township in the county.

WAKE COUNTY.

Wake gives over 700 Republican majority.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Guilford county has gone Republican.

OLD NORTH CAROLINA.

TRUE TO THE LAST.

Poor Men Secure In Their Homesteads.

MECHANICS' LIEN LAW SAFE

From information we have received from all parts of the State, we feel safe in saying that a majority of delegates to the Constitutional Convention have been elected who are pledged to immediate adjournment. North Carolina has gone against Convention candidates by more than ten thousand majority.

POOR JOURNAL called Convention and City Election, and has failed at both. "Let us have peace."

Persons who know of any intimidation during the election on yesterday, will please communicate with the POST at once.

POOR CONVENTION ENGELHARD BLOWED, SWEATED, PUFFED AND BUSTED, and is now writing up due bills to pay printers.

FAIR THEE WELL—ENGELHARD, SAUNDERS AND THE JOURNAL, CONVENTION AND THE CITY BILL.

LEACH

Rawdy House Leach has gone home sick. We want the Democratic Executive Committee to send the valiant General from Davidson county to make more speeches in the East.

DEMOCRATIC RASCALITY.—At Shoe Heel yesterday a man went up to vote, and the poll-holders kept him from voting until they sent off and got a Deputy Sheriff to have him (the man) arrested for some alledged crime. Sharp practice, and certainly shows that a mean Democrat is the meanest of all God's creation.

THE COLOR LINE.—We learn that Vanbokellen, who officiated as the (so-called) Mayor of Wilmington at the Charlotte Centennial, has quit the white man's party and swallowed the nigger, neck and heels. It is said that in voting for township officers the Honorable would-be Mayor "scratched" the names of every white man on the Republican ticket and voted for every negro. Bully boy! while the lamp holds out to burn, the *vilest sinner*; may return.

WAKE COUNTY.

Wake 700 Republican majority. We have swept the State so far as heard from. T. B. KEOGH.

WAYNE COUNTY.

All the townships heard from. Faircloth and Grantham, Republicans, elected by 50 majority.

NEW HANOVER AND PENDER COUNTIES.

The anti-Convention candidates in New Hanover and Pender counties are elected by about 1750 majority.

The following is the aggregate vote in the five wards of the city for Township officers:

MAGISTRATES.

J. J. Cassidey	2049
J. C. Hill	2067
Henry Brewington	2027
S. Van Amringe	2035
W. H. Moore	2014
Alex. Sampson	2044
Anthony Howe	2050

CLERK.

S. T. Potts	2051

CONSTABLE.

Sol. W. Nash	2062

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Alfred Howe	2041
A. H. Morris	2052
J. E. Sampson	2060

ENGELHARD INDORSED.—State gone against Convention by at least 10,000 majority.

WILMINGTON LODGE I. O. G. T.—The following officers were installed on Wednesday evening last:

W. G. T.—James Alderman.
W. R. H. S.—Miss Mattie Orr.
W. L. H. S.—Miss Eliza Jones.
W. V. T.—Mrs. Virginia A. Orr.
W. S.—W. T. Jones.
W. A. S.—Miss Mamie Skipper.
W. F. S.—W. B. Willis.
W. T.—Mrs. Maggie A. Kendrick.
W. M.—S. F. Yopp.
W. I. G.—Miss Lou Yopp.
W. O. G.—Chas. Elwell.
W. C.—W. M. Hays.
P. W. C. T.—C. W. Yates.

The registration oath provided by the present constitution of Alabama embraces a declaration that the voter who subscribes to it as a prerequirite of the exercise of the right of suffrage shall solemnly swear to support the Constitution and laws of the United States. It is among the plans of the Democrats of that State who are now advocating a revision of the constitution to abolish this oath because it is virtually an acceptance of the civil and political equality of the blacks. In other words, they are willing to accept only so much of the Constitution as pleases them. But how about the oaths they took when they were readmitted to citizenship after the rebellion? They have violated them repeatedly, and should not now be squeamish about repeating that violation at each succeeding election campaign.—*Republican.*

Cuba

There can be no longer any doubt that the war should be terminated, either by themselves or the intervention of a foreign Power, and the United States of America is its most natural ally and protector, and we hope the President and his Cabinet may, without delay, take the thing in hand, and in some degree atone for former neglect by an unqualified recognition of their national existence.—*Chicago Posts*

The Milwaukee Sentinel says, somewhat sarcastically, "When a colored man commits a crime in the South, the Associated Press agent sends an account of it and the telegraph editors throughout the country add a description of the lynching which always follows. This saves the press considerable in telegraphic bills." If Northern editors should accidentally hear of a massacre of colored men by Democrats, as was the case at the Fourth of July celebration at Vicksburg, they can add, "all quiet now; nobody arrested," and they will hit it every time.

GASTON COUNTY.

Gaston county has gone Republican.

WILSON COUNTY.

It is said that Wilson county has elected Singletary, dem., by 300 majority.

UNION COUNTY.

Indications are that Union county has gone for Hasty, Republican, by about 50 majority.

BLADEN COUNTY.

Bladenboro 6 Republican majority; Abbottsburg 7 Republican majority. Brown Marsh gives a Republican majority.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Richmond county has certainly gone anti-Democratic.

The New Five-Dollar Legal-Tender Issue.

The new issue of five-dollar United States legal-tender notes is being paid out by the Treasury. It is the first Government issue upon which the new Treasurer's signature appears. This note is of almost entirely new design. The face is, in general appearance, nearly the same as the one now in circulation, the exceptions being an improvement and increase of brilliancy produced by the omission of the green tint which covers all of the upper part of the notes of the old issue, and the further omission of the round seal from the right-hand end of the note, the latter having been replaced by a very beautiful combination of "black-line lathe work," printed in red ink, adding beauty and greater security against counterfeiting. Upon the back of the new note (instead of repeated "transfers" from the same dies, which facilitates the counterfeiter in his work by enabling him to counterfeit the back by simply copying three or four pieces of lathe work) every piece of lathe work is distinctive in its character. The large piece in the centre of the note has in it some fifteen different combinations of the lathe, and is not marred by either figures or letters. The four corners are made up of distinct pieces of lathe work, two letters V and two figures 5 being placed on respective corners, all differing in design, and the same may be said of the four small pieces of lathe work—two at the top and two at the bottom—which help to form the centre of the note.

The legend and all other lettering and scroll-work were evidently engraved by master hands, each being perfect of its kind. In addition to sharpness and distinctness in all parts, the back of the new note bears less of the green printing and shows more of the fibrous quality of the paper than any other legal-tender note. It presents a degree of perfection in engraving and an advantageous display of the fibre in the special Government paper not heretofore attained. The face of the note bears the imprint of the Government Engraving and Printing Bureau, and the back that of the Columbian Bank-note Company, of Washington.

The new issues of the $10, $20 and $100 legal-tender notes will soon be ready for circulation. These several issues are intended to replace notes of the same denominations now in circulation. The signature of the new Treasurer is a plain, legible autograph—"John C. New."

Col. Valentine Baker, of the British Army, received a lesson in morals at the hands of an English bench and jury which he will not be likely soon to forget—not for a year at the least. He was found guilty of an indecent assault upon the person of Miss Dickenson in a railway carriage, and was sentenced to imprisonment twelve months, to pay a fine of £500 and the cost of prosecution. When we consider that the prisoner was the especial favorite of the Crown Prince and the military pet of the commander-in-chief of the British Army, with whom he had just been dining, (and whose fine old Cognac and Burgundy may have been somewhat the cause of his ruffianly conduct,) perhaps the unflinching courage of judge and jury may appear somewhat remarkable. But that the British public will approve the finding and sentence there can be no doubt.—*Ex.*

Democratic Schemes.

We hold that the rebel Democratic party is looking to payment in greenbacks for four millions (4,000,000) of slaves emancipated by the war. They are also looking forward to payment of the party for losses sustained in the war. Another of their schemes is to give pensions to the widows and orphans of those who fell in the war of the rebellion. Already are they hunting up old bills of sales, in which it will be shown that negro men who were mechanics were sold at prices runing from one to two thousand dollars. They are now looking to an amendment to the constitution so as to legislate to pay these claims, which, if allowed, will bankrupt the nation and ruin the country. If they can elect a President who will not veto their bills they will accomplish their work in four years.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Good news from old Mecklenburg. She has redeemed herself most nobly, and has gone Republican 300 majority.

CHARLOTTE, Aug. 5.
Mecklenburg has gone Republican. Good news from everywhere.
R. E. McDONALD.

LENOIR COUNTY.

Lenoir county has gone 300 majority for no Convention candidates.

GREENE COUNTY.

Greene county gives 200 majority against Convention candidates.

CHANGES.

The following counties sent Democrats to the last Legislature and now elect anti-Convention delegates: Wake, Wayne, Guilford, Gaston, Mecklenburg, Lenoir, Greene and Richmond.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

Brunswick county has gone for E. W. Taylor, anti-Convention, by about 175 majority.

ZEB CRUMMET says: "Honors may create price, wealth, self-will; but it takes age to confirm prejudices."

REJOICE! REJOICE!

Every lover of good old North Carolina will rejoice with us because of the sterling defeat of the destructives in their attempt to ove throw the Constitution. Let us all rejoice.

Speech of Maj. Engelhard.

The following is a *verbatim* report of the speech of Major Joseph A. Engelhard, editor of the Wilmington *Journal*, delivered at Town Creek, Brunswick county, July 31st, 1875.

[NOTE.—This eloquent speech is supposed to have caused the State to go for Convention (in a hurry.)

F-E-L-L-O-W-C-I-T-I-Z-E-N-S:

[illegible]

Census of New York City.

The enumeration of the inhabitants of the city of New York has been so nearly completed that a close approximation to the result is published in the New York *World* of the 1st inst. It appears that the population is 1,018,-622. This is a gain in the last ten years of 892,286, and an increase since the census of 1870, of 76,222. The recent annexation of two wards made a direct addition New York, as New York was territorially, five years ago, contains 262,156—the increase, therefore, is 29,664, or, as another estimate has it, 35,000. The *World* seems to think this is a good showing, seeing that a few years past has been a period of "unexampled depression." Our impression is, the New Yorkers are a little disappointed, as the real has been lately, that the enumeration would amount to 1,200,000.—*Chronicle.*

KILLED BY RATS.

Journal successful—bully for Rats.

Suffrage.

It should be kept steadily in view that one of the main objects of the Democrats is an abridgment of the rights of the colored voters so far as relates to suffrage. The leaders of that party know full well that colored men will never act with them, and therefore every voter of that class of our citizens who is disfranchised is so much gain to them. The first step to accomplish this end will be the requirement of the payment of a poll tax as a qualification to vote. It is clear that this will operate mainly against the colored citizens, because being the poorer class of our population many of them are compelled to live from hand to mouth, and may not at the proper time be able to pay their taxes. There is not the slightest doubt that if the Democrats have a majority in the Convention this will be one of the first measures passed. Mr. Waring, of Mecklenburg, offered a bill in the late Legislature proposing such a change in the Constitution, but it was only postponed, doubtless, in view of the call for a Convention, and because it was thought that an agitation of the question at that time would prove detrimental to the interests of the party. Let the people, therefore, be warned in time, and rally as one man to thwart the schemes of the bad men who seem determined to perpetuate party interests even at the cost of the liberties of our people. We now have a chance to rebuke the authors of such tyrannical measures. We should effectually do so, but in order to prevent a renewal of their attempts it is necessary for the anti-Convention men at the coming election to carry the State by such a majority as to completely disarm the revolutionists and place every department of the State government in the hands of those who will respect the rights of all men, however humble.—*Ed.*

They Mean Treason and Secession!

It is a favorite threat with the Democratic party that if the government should pass under its control, all the reconstruction measures of Congress will be set aside. Secession, although a failure in 1861, is still one of their cherished objects. One of the first steps towards the accomplishment of their threats will be gained when they can wipe out all of the newly made constitutions of the Southern States. In obtaining possession of the local governments of the South they can so remodel their constitutions as to recognize the principle under which they attempted the disintegration of the Union. Therefore it is, we have always claimed, that the convention movement in North Carolina meant something more than a scheme to amend the constitution. It is a preliminary step towards the overthrow of all the measures enacted by Congress, resulting from the war.

It is easy to realize what our condition would be if this and other vexed questions are again opened. The people now have local self-government in its widest scope, consistent with the constitution of the United States. If, by a violation of faith, the people should compel the general government to take charge of our affairs, it may be many years before the civil law will be restored, and military rule will perhaps be permanently established. We call upon the people, therefore, to come forward and crush this attempt to betray them, in its incipiency. Beneath this call for a convention lurks the scorpion of treason and secession. It will be well to remember this, and by an united effort crush the revolutionists before their mad schemes can be perfected. If this course had been adopted in 1861, millions of treasure and oceans of blood would have been spared our people. Let them not repeat the folly then committed. Let them learn wisdom from the past. A bold and vigorous fight against the revolutionists of 1875 will so effectually overthrow them that we will doubtless have peace and quiet at least for the next decade.—*Ed.*

While the Cuban patriots are making good headway in their struggle for independence the Spanish officials are in a fair way to call down the wrath of England in consequence of a serious insult to the British flag. A Spanish gunboat at Porto Rico detained an English mail steamer and forced her commander to deliver up a passenger who was accused of having violated the Spanish laws. The two horns of the dilemma point to the near future, when the patriots shall have gained their freedom and the Spaniards the punishment their insolence deserves.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Gov. Kemper's address to the "Richmond Knights" on their return from the Bunker Hill celebration continues to attract attention, mainly because he is generally supposed to be a representative Southern Conservative. The following extract from it shows upon what a mistaken foundation this supposition really rests:

"You went as Virginians should go, not in garments of sackcloth, with the ashes of humiliation on bowed heads, but with uplifted heads, proud, erect, *asking no forgiveness, preferring no repentance for the past*; some of you with the smoke of battle still upon your garments, proud to be greeted by the men of New England, not humbly as inferiors, but with pride as the peers of the loftiest."—*Republican.*

WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 Time.	2 Times.	3 Times.	4 Times.	5 Times.	6 Times.
One Square,	$1 50	$2 50	$3 50	$4 50	$5 50	$6 50
Two Squares,	2 50	4 00	5 50	7 00	8 50	10 00
Three Squares,	3 50	5 50	7 50	9 50	11 50	13 50
Four Squares,	4 50	7 00	9 50	12 00	14 50	17 00
Five Squares,	5 50	8 50	11 50	14 50	17 50	20 50
Six Squares,	6 50	10 00	13 50	17 00	20 50	24 00
Seven Squares,	7 50	11 50	15 50	19 50	23 50	27 50
Eight Squares,	8 50	13 00	17 50	22 00	26 50	31 00
Nine Squares,	9 50	14 50	19 50	24 50	29 50	34 50
Ten Squares,	10 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00
Eleven Squares,	11 00	16 50	22 00	27 50	33 00	38 50
Twelve Squares,	12 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	36 00	42 00
One-half Column,	30 00	45 00	60 00	75 00	90 00	105 00
One Column,	60 00	90 00	120 00	150 00	180 00	210 00

Special rates can be had for a longer time than one week.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $3 00 per year for single copies; for clubs of 10 or 20 $2 00 per copy. The circulation of the POST is the largest of any paper in North Carolina.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLIFFORD HOUSE,

ON MARKET STREET,

BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD, in the business part of the city. Special board—both transient and permanent. House newly furnished, and table well supplied with every luxury the market affords. Terms moderate.

aug 4 43-1m

DIVIDEND.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Bank of New Hanover, held this day a dividend of five per cent. was declared out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months, payable on and after August 16th.

July 31st, 1875.-3t. S. D. WALLACE, Cashier.

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

Combine beauty, durability and worth. Send for illustrated catalogue before buying. Address the manufacturer, EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J. July 9-6m

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN Executive Committee of New Hanover and Pender counties are requested to be present at a meeting of said Committee, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on Monday, August 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order Committee.

H. F. SCOTT, Secretary.
S. H. MANNING, Chairman.
July 30, 1875-3t.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

AT THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.

Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Degrees next 16th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, etc., last graduates, address [illegible], WILLIAM HOWE SHARP, Director.

Tonsorial--Removal.

F. ALTON has removed to the room lately occupied by Jas. Wise, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers. Thankful for the liberal patronage received by him in the past, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. Try him.

april 9-tf

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

New and beautiful designs. Agents wanted. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J. July 9-6m

Pay Your City Taxes.

OFFICE OF TREASURER AND COLLECTOR, CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C. July 27th, 1875.

THE CITY TAX BOOKS FOR 1875 having been received at this office, the undersigned is now prepared to collect the City Taxes upon Real Estate and Personal Property for 1875.

ALL PARTIES are therefore notified and requested to give this matter immediate attention, and favor us by calling at this office and "pay up," without further delay.

CITY COUPONS are also receivable in payment of City Taxes.

T. C. SERVOSS, Treasurer and Collector.

july 28 30—tf

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This institution will be re-opened on the

1st Monday of September next,

the term ending the 2nd Thursday in June 1876, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. It has been re-organized on the elective system, combining, however, three curricular of Arts, Science and Agriculture. Instruction will be given in the branches of learning usually taught in the best colleges. Special instruction provided in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. An able Faculty has been appointed. The buildings thoroughly repaired for the reception of several hundred students.

For circulars explanatory of the above apply to KEMP P. BATTLE, Secretary Board of Trustees, Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION HELD at the usual polling places, on the first Thursday in August, 1875, in New Hanover county, for the election of the following township officers, viz:

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP—Six (6) Magistrates, one Township Clerk, one Constable and three School Committee.

FEDERAL POINT, MASONBORO, HARNETT AND CAPE FEAR TOWNSHIPS—Two Magistrates, one Clerk, one Constable and three School Committee each.

NEW HANOVER AND PENDER COUNTIES—Three Delegates to the 51st constitutional Convention.

S. H. MANNING, Sheriff of New Hanover County.

july 16-tw.

GO TO

ALLEN'S AND GET A CENTENNIAL CUP. May 21—tf

FOR THE INFORMATION —OF THE— PUBLIC.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 14th, 1875.

IN ORDER to enable me to cleanse the City thoroughly, and with as little delay as possible, I have divided the city into four (4) Health Districts, with a health officer assigned to duty in each.

THE FIRST DISTRICT

In charge of Health Officer J. H. Brown, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and East of Fifth streets.

THE SECOND DISTRICT

In charge of Health Officer C. G. Taylor, embraces that portion of the city south of Market and West of Fifth street.

THE THIRD DISTRICT

In charge of Health Officer A. J. Becker, embraces that portion of the city south of Market and east of Fifth street.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT

In charge of Health Officer S. W. Wescott embraces that portion of the City south of Market and West of Fifth Street.

The Health Officers may be distinguished by the yellow rosette, and they are instructed to inspect and report all nuisances to my Office.

It is hoped that [illegible] will co-operate with me in this important work, and begin the needed cleanings without further delay.

Any person requiring the service of a scavenger may report the fact to the Health Officer of the District in which the work is to be done, or at my office, and the matter shall have the prompt[illegible] attention.

Trusting no further appeal to me need [illegible] may be required, and that our City shall be a model in neatness during the coming Summer.

I am, very respectfully,
J. H. ROBINSON,
Marshal.

Watch for fraud!
See every vote!

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY,
Editor and Proprietor.
J. J. CASSIDEY,
Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1875.

"THE COUNTRY STILL IN DANGER."

We find an article in the Washington *Chronicle* with the above caption, which contains so much of good common sense that we give it entire. This question of education is one that props itself on every man who loves his country, who loves his children and who loves himself. Education is forces, is wealth, and it is the high duty and aim of the Republican party of North Carolina to afford to every child within her borders the facilities of a good common school education. It is well to have Universities and other Institutions where the classics and the higher branches are taught, and where the youths of the State can be prepared for professional life, and to this end the last Legislature appropriated one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of State bonds, the interest of which is to be applied to the support of the University at Chapel Hill; but it is not to Chapel Hill that the masses of the youths of the State look for their education, although Jeff Davis may possibly be the presiding genius there, and the hard-worked poor men, the tax-payers of the State, be *allowed* to pay ten thousand dollars a year as his salary, but it is to the common schools of the State, that ought to be found at every cross roads in every county, that the PEOPLE look to have their children educated, that they may be lifted out of the slough of ignorance that now shuts them in, into the broad beautiful and blessed light of knowledge and truth. The man who strives to educate the children of this State will be called blessed, but woe to him who, for any cause, keeps them shut up in ignorance.

"Under this somewhat startling head, the American Missionary Association, an institution organized to promote religious education in the South, has issued a tract, showing its operations, and appealing for aid. From this pamphlet we learn that the association is rendering efficient aid in the education of the Southern people. It has under its care seven institutions chartered by Southern States, giving higher education to the more advanced pupils. It has seventeen normal or graded, and thirteen common schools, training young men and women as teachers; in all its schools it has nearly 10,000 pupils; and its former students are now teaching 64,000 children. In addition to this, it has under its care fifty-four churches, mainly composed of persons connected with, or trained in its schools. This Association is supported by the voluntary contributions of the christian people af the country, mainly outside of the Southern States and is another indication that the citizens of the non-slave-holding States are ready and willing to aid the South in repairing the disasters of the late war.

The association has undertaken an herculean task and deserves the support of the generous and patriotic of all sections of the country. When it is remembered, that according to the late census, out of a population of 13,878,435, the large proportion of 3,550,425 cannot read, it will at once be seen how large is the field for work, and how great the necessity to the country that this mass of ignorance should be enlightened. There is in the Southern States to-day nearly a million and a quarter of voters, who are unable to read, and this comprises whites as well as blacks, and the people of those States are unable to provide the means for their education, even were they disposed to make the effort in good earnest.

The education of the masses of the South is a *moral* as well as a political necessity. In no other way can the emancipated slaves and the ignorant whites be lifted out of the degradation in which they now live. In no other way can the material resources of that section be developed as they need to be, and the good of the whole country requires. We believe that the statesmen and the educated classes of the South now see and feel this to some extent, and the feeling will deepen each advancing year. Some effort has been made to provide for this great want, but it has become languid, because of the poverty of the whole people. With their country devastated, their system of labor changed, it has been, in some measure, a struggle for subsistence; and in such a case it is not to be wondered at that so little has been accomplished in this respect. The blacks, as a race, are learning as rapidly as possible, and it is to be hoped that the poor whites, who, so far, have manifested less desire for education, will soon catch the same spirit and imitate their example. Meanwhile, all classes should receive all the aid possible, and Northern men of liberal means can make no better use of their money than by placing it in the hands of the American Missionary Association and kindred organizations, to be employed in promoting the cause of education in all the Southern States. A dollar thus invested will bring a large return in improved morals among the people, and good feelings and harmony between the sections lately at war with each other.

A CORRUPT SET.

The Constitution provides that the Governor *only* has the right to call an extra session of the General Assembly, but the late Legislature were so anxious to rob the Treasury of another hundred thousand dollars or more that they authorized the Convention to call them back, thus infringing upon the prerogative of the Governor. This action is not only unconstitutional, but infamous and *revolutionary*.

A Warning from Jeff Davis.

General Sherman has either writ en a very bad book or trod on the corns of a great many bad men. At any rate there is a general howl of disapproval from one end of the country to the other at the manner in which he rakes up some forgotten things and disturbs reposing reputations. Among others, Jeff Davis has filed a general denial, which is well enough, perhaps, with the exception of an implied threat contained in this paragraph:

"The few thou sand dollars of specie were in a pair of saddle-bags beloning to Secretary Reagan. Whether that money ever reached the United States Treasury, Mr. Reagan, from whom it was taken, may be able to learn after he shall have assumed his functions as a Representative in the United States Congress."

Mr. Davss alludes to the specie which was found among the effects of the party captured with him at Irwinsville. There were but a "few thousands" a mere bagatelle in comparison with the millions which our confiding banks sent out into the Confederacy for safe-keeping, but Mr. Reagan will make it his business to learn whether they ever reached the United States Treasury. This will constitute the great mission of the "Representative in the United States Congress," from Texas, when he gets there, and we believe his disabilities have been removed by the generous and confiding North, probably for the express purpose. What Mr. Reagan will do about it, in any case, we are not informed. Perhaps he may demand it back and get it, too, as the tide of surrender seems to be about to ebb, when all the faithful officers of the Union are to be brought to trial and punishment for their participation in the war for the defense and safety of the government. If Mr. Reagan succeeds in his initial inquiry, there is no telling where the thing will stop. General Sherman will be called to trial for trespassing on Georgia soil, and Sheridan called upon to foot a heavy bill of damages for property destroyed in Virginia. There will be a fearful day of reckoking when Mr. Reagan and his whitewashed brother Confederates shall have "assumed their functions" as masters of their late conquerors, as they now hope to do in December. Perhaps President Grant himself will be impeached for disrespecful conduct toward General Pemberton at Vicksburg, and Lee at Appomattox. Boston Corbett will be in danger of indictment for killing Booth, and Andy Johnson hauled up to answer for having suffered Captain Wirz to be hanged.

All these things are to be initiated and prosecuted by those who for the past ten years have been preaching the beauties of oblivion and extolling the practice of burying the Northern war hatchet. If Messrs. Reagan and others intend to avail themselves of the position, which the nation's pardon har rendered possible of attainment, to renew the old camp fires and blow up the flames of war, they had better remain at home. They will arouse the apprehension and resentment of a jealous people who are now reposing in the security of conscious strength. We have no special objections to a display of zeal in the cause of the United States on the part of Mr. Reagan. If he succeeded in securing to the treasury a "few thousands in specie" he will do something toward earning the $15,000 in greenbacks which he will draw therefrom for the discharge of his "functions." But if he proceeds in the spirit of resentment and ill-nature which is foreshadowed in Mr. Davis' letter, he will do more harm than good. He will arouse a strong partisan feeling and fail to bring his enemies to the block. —*N. O. Republican.*

The registration oath provided by the present constitution of Alabama is objected to by the Democrats of that State on the ground that it declares the civil and political equality of all men. This objection is respectfully commended to the consideration of the Gushers as positive proof of the insincerity of the Southern Democratic professions of submission to the results of the war. The oath referred to is simply a condensation of those results in the form of a solemn pledge of loyal citizenship. No man who loves his country is willing to obey the Constitution, and abide by the laws, would offer the slightest objection to it. Here it is in full:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of Alabama; * * * that I will *never countenance or aid in the secession of this State from the United States*; that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men."

It is a well establi-hed fact that the Alabama Ku-Klux Democracy has never hesitated to violate the pledges of this obligation when provoked by political excitement to the murder and intimidation of white and black Republicans; but it seems they are now entitled to the doubtful credit of desiring to do the same things in the future free from even the slight restraint of an oath.—*Republican.*

A Failure.

Not long since the London *Standard*, speaking of our government, said "the people begin to admit sadly that the grand experiment begun a century ago is a failure." By every American who loved his country, this speech was looked upon as a malicious slander. We have suffered from Democratic corruption; we have had a Democratic President smiling complacently and doing nothing to prevent a war inaugurated by Southern men; we have had a Democratic Secretary of War turn traitor and appropriate the national munitions of war to wage a war of treason and rebellion; we have had heaped upon us a colossal debt incurred in suppressing the Southern rebellion; but, as Mr. Lincoln said, "we shall be able to keep house," and the majority of us belive the United States government is not a failure. There will always be, however, croakers and Ishmaels, who are not good and who see no good in anything. It is their habit to bellow at ward meetings, to reason on false grounds, to draw unjust comparisons between this and other governments. Many of them are foreigners who come here and educate and enrich themselves as they could not do under the tyrannical governments they deserted. To abuse and enjoy this government is a great American privilege. As a sample of the reasoning of anti-American croakers, we copy an editorial which appeared in the New Orleans *Times* yesterday morning. It is one of the able articles frequently found in that journal. To take from or add to such an article seems as profane as to disturb holy writ, and we give the paragraph entire, with its peculiar spelling, capitalization and punctuation:

The standing army of Great Britian rank and file numbers 130,000 effective soldiers. The total expense of this force is $65,000,000 yearly or $500 *per capita*. The army of this county numbers, officer and men, 24,000. It costs $1,700 pe head to support our standing army.

From 1862 to 1874, Great Britain reduced her taxes $109,000,000. At the last session of our congress taxes were largely increased. And we still have a deficiency to be made up. England's colonies are expensive and scattered all over the world. We have no colonies to support or defend. And yet with all Mr. Superfluous machinery of government, a royal family to be taken care of, and many expenses which might be saved, it only cost, $90,000,000 more to faver the great English Empire with its immense colonial dependency and other expensive adjuncts. The people seeing all this, want to know whether or not our government is a failure, and why, in a time of profound peace, such enormous expenses are necessary. The country does not believe they are, and proposes to have a new shuffle and deal at the cards.

From this we judge that our neighbor is favorably impressed with England, although he abuses the English language. We have the financial and geographical information that English colonies are "expensive and Scattered all over the world," and yet Great Britain reduces her taxes, "God save the Queen," while our debt is being constantly decreased, though that is not mentioned.

As to the colonial possessions of England, we believe the Dominion of Canada, Western Australia, Guiana, Turk's Island, Wales, the British Indies and other provinces, yield a very fair return to England for the favor they get of being governed, to say nothing of the revenue officers of Hong Kong, Malta, Gibralta, Ceylon and the Falkland Islands. So, then, if England is all over the world, she has all over the world to levy taxes from.

With Spotted Tail in Washington, fly time among the cattle raiders of the Rio Grande, and the Democrats of Louisiana in a state of incubation, we may be to-day in profound peace; but when "the people" come to look at it they will find the expenses of our small army to be very small—considering we give our soldiers living wages, and clothe and feed them well—and that these expenses could be much reduced if our White Leagues and Indians could be relied on as promising to keep the peace.

But the croaker will croak. A Democratic county in the confines of North Carolina may rejoice in the Declaration of Independence; Jeff Davis, among other things, may land the stars and stripes in Texas; the civilized world may rejoice to meet with us in centennial celebration; Carl Schurz may go abroad and tell the people of Germany out of his heart what a glorious country we have, and what it can do for such as he; yet we can find myriads of little souls throughout the land who dismally ponder whether or not our government is a failure. And so the croakers croak on forever, helping progress about as a millstone helps the neck of a drowning man.—*N. O. Republican.*

Dr. Johnson, a State Senator from Columbia county, Fla., was assassinated recently. Of course he was a Republican, and now the *Floridian* and other opposition journals of the State are calculating upon the election of a "Conservative" to succeed him. Of this the Tallahassee *Sentinel* says:

"The *Floridian* is not slow to calculate the advantages secured by the assassin's bullet, and makes haste to revel in anticipatory enjoyment of a Democratic majority of two in the Senate."

If such a condition of affairs in the South as is evidenced by this incident does not serve to destroy the influence of the Gushers, nothing will. It shows that Democratic success in that section is a synonym for murder, and no other deduction can be made from it.—*Republican.*

A convention of colored journalists meets at Cincinnati to-day. Among other things they will take occasion to define their status as regards the Hilladale Departure, of which the Democrats are making such a hobby now-a-days, and they will speak in no uncertain tones to show that their devotion to the Republican party and its principles is unaltered. What they desire is to show their white friends and copartisans that they are independent citizens and are unwilling to be looked upon in the light of mendicants any longer.—*Republican.*

An Immense Publication.

One of the most important works authorized by the last Congress was the compilation of an official record of the war of the rebellion. Fifty thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose, and the duty of preparing the records for the Congressional printer was made to devolve upon the War Department. Very few people realized at the time the appropriation was made the magnitude of the undertaking, and even now, although the work has made considerable progress, it would still be difficult to impress upon most people the vast amount of labor involved in the getting up of this official record of the great civil war.

Believing that an account of the present status of the work would prove interesting, we have taken pains to ascertain how far it has advanced. To make the reader comprehend, it is necessary to state that by direction of the Secretary of War, Mr. H. T. Crosby, chief clerk of the War Department, assumed charge of the compilation of the records. In order that Mr. Crosby's labors might be facilitated to the utmost, directions were given to the heads of bureaus and divisions to supply him with copies of every important paper bearing upon the rebellion, which they held in charge. From this immense mass of papers so supplied, those documents of the greatest importance are collated by Mr. Crosby's assistants, under his personal supervision. These, after being carefully arranged in order of date, and grouped according to their respective bearing upon each other, are placed in the hands of the printer of the War Department who prepares printed copies with the letter press on one side of the sheet only, the blank being left for the insertion of such additional matter as it may be necessary to add when this prepared copy is finally placed in the hands of the government printer.

Five octavo volumes, of beetween 700 and 800 pages each, have already been prepared in the manner stated above, and the work upon the remainder goes on unremittingly. The immensity of the job can be thoroughly appreciated from the fact that these five volumes represent but one-twentieth of the labor that must be performed before the copy is ready to place in the hands of Mr. Clapp; and when this gentleman takes hold there will be left to perform the extraordinary feat of turning over 100 octavo volumes, or a total of over 100,000 pages of composition, say nearly 200,000,000 ems.

In addition to the above there will be prepared a large number of maps, illustrating the battle fields, marches, etc., of the war. Many maps have already been finished under the immediate direction of the engineer department which will, in all probability, be incorporated into the records, but they form so very small a portion of the number necessary to properly illustrate a work of the scope of the contemplated rebellion record as to scarcely deserve mention.

At present there exists some doubt as to the full scope of the rebellion record. It is supposed that Congress designed that everything bearing upon the civil conflict should have a place in it, but the act authorizing its publication is not at all explicit upon the point, and leaves room for a doubt as to whether any other archives than those of the War Department were to be drawn upon in compiling them for the printer. This point, and some others, will have to be finally settled at an early day, as there are documents in several other departments of the government fully as important as those in the possession of the Secretary of War, and which should have a place in the records of the great slave rebellion. There is also a question about the sum of $50,000 being sufficient to meet the expenses of this immense publication, larger by far than any ever turned out of any printing office in the world.

It is gratifying to be able to state, in connection with the summing up of the progress of the work upon the records, that the intelligent manner in which the compilation is being made, offers abundant assurance that the object sought to be obtained by Congress, in making the appropriation, will be fully attained.—*Washington Chronicle.*

No More Bananas from Panama.

We have frequently alluded to the banana trade of the Isthmus, and have noted with gratification the rapid strides by which that fruit has now, or rather had recently, become the foremost article of export from the Isthmus. Unlike our other exports, India rubber, ivory, nuts and wood, which are gathered and paid for in adjacent districts, every cent expended on bananas is laid out in this department, mostly in the vicinity of Aspinwall. During the last year there has been paid out by the exporters of bananas to the producers from nine thousand to twelve thousand dollars cash in American silver each month, and probably not a month has passed during the last seven years in which from two to five thousand dollars have not been thus expended. This month not a dollar will be paid, not a bunch of bananas will be shipped and eight thousand bunches will be suffered to rot upon the trees. Why? Because two companies, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company have raised the freight to such an exorbitant rate that the shipper cannot put his bananas in New York except at actual loss. We are assured by parties interested that at the present rate of freight their late shipments have netted a loss, and consequently they have prudently ceased exporting. We have made some inquiries into this matter, and as the result we may state that this sudden increase in freights arises in a disagreement between the two companies mentioned as to the division of tariff. When the Pacific Mail refused to divide with the Panama railroad, the Panama Railroad Company then charged sufficient freight for the 47 miles transportation of the bananas to cover one-half of the 190 thousand miles on transportation. Meanwhile, while these two companies contend about the division of freights, the banana merchants are ground between the upper and nether mill stones, their profits destroyed, their business ruined and the most important branch of Isthmus exports vanishes. We earnestly hope that this subject will be reconsidered and that justice may be done to all concerned.—*Panama Star and Herald.*

POOR MAN, BEWARE!

Chapter 209, Acts of 1874—'75—An Act to Amend Chapter Sixty-Four, Battle's Revisal—"Landlord and Tenant Act."

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That chapter sixty-four of Battle's Revisal shall be amended as follows: Strike out all of sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 13. When lands shall be rented or leased by agreement written or verbal, for agricultural purposes, or shall be cultivated by a cropper, unless otherwise agreed between the parties to the lease or agreement, any and all crops raised on said land shall be deemed and held to be vested in possession in the owner of the land or the lessor or the party entitled under the agreement to receive the rent and his assigns at all times, until the rent for said land shall be paid and until all the stipulations contained in the lease or agreement shall be performed or damages in lieu thereof shall be paid to the lessor or party entitled to receive the rent, the same or his assigns, and until the said party or his assigns shall be paid for all advancements made and expense incurred in making and saving said crop, and until the said party or his assigns shall be paid any and all claims and demands against the lessee or cropper, which, according to agreement, written or verbal, between the parties should be a lien on said crop, or should be paid out of said crop. THAT THIS LIEN SHALL BE PREFERRED TO ALL OTHER LIENS; such lessor or party entitled under the agreement to receive rent for said land, and his assigns, shall be entitled against the lessee or cropper to any other person who shall gather or remove any part of said crop without the consent of said lessor or party entitled to receive the rent, and to the possession of the crop until said liens are satisfied, or his assigns to the remedies given in the Code of Civil Procedure upon a claim for the delivery of personal property.

SEC. 2. Sec. 14. Where any controversy shall arise between the parties, it shall be competent for the party claiming possession of the crop by virtue of the preceding section to proceed at once to have the matter determined in the court of a Justice of the Peace if the amount clamied shall be less than two hundred dollars. And in the Superior Court of the county where the property is situated, if the amount so claimed shall be more than two hundred dollars, and at the time of issuing the summons or at any time thereafter, upon the filing an affidavit of the claimant setting forth the amount claimed and the property upon which the lien attaches, it shall be the duty of the Justices of the Peace or of the Clerk of the Superior Court in whichsoever court the suit shall be pending, to issue an order to the Constable or Sheriff as the case may be, directing him to take into immediate possession all of said property, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the claimant's demand and costs, and to sell the same under the rules and regulations prescribed by law for the sale of personal property under execution, and to hold the proceeds of such sale subject to the decision of the court upon the issue or issues joined between the parties. That in all cases in the Superior Court arising under this act, the return term shall be the trial term.

SEC. 3. Sec. 15. Any tenant, lessee of land or cropper, and any person who shall remove any part of said crop from such land without the consent of the owner of the land or lessor, or party entitled to receive the rent, and without giving him or his agent five days' notice of such intended removal, and before satisfying all liens on said crop, SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR.

SEC. 4. The provisions of this act and of the act to which this is amendatory shall apply to all leases or contracts to lease turpentine trees, and when such lease or contracts to lease are made, the parties thereto shall be fully subject to the provisions and penalties of said act.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 19th day of March, A. D., 1875.

Election and Registration Laws.

1. The registration necessary in the election of delegates to the Convention, (who shall have the qualifications required of members of the House of Representatives, of which the Convention, shall be Judge,) is the same in all respects, as provided for the election of members of the General Assembly. *See Battle's Revisal, Chap. 52.*

2. The qualification of voters as prescribed in chap. 52, Bat. Revisal, Sec. 12, is that he must be 21 years old, have resided in the State 12 months next preceding the election, and 30 days in the county in which he offers to vote. He is then a qualified voter, upon taking the oath of the truth of such facts, and that he will support the Constitution, &c.

3. The Registrars appointed by the county commissioners, shall revise the existing registration books of their precincts or townships, in such manner as to show an accurate list of electors previously registered and still residing therein, without requiring such electors to be registered anew. The Registrars must keep open their books from the first Thursday in July, to and including the day before the election in August, from sunrise to sunset on each day, (Sundays excepted.) All persons never before registered, must register. *Bat. Revisal, Chap. 52, Sec. 8.*

4. No person can register on election day, unless he has become of age on that day, in which case the Judges of Election, upon being satisfied of the fact, may allow him to register.—*Bat. Rev. chap. 52, sec. 18.*

5. Every person must register and vote in the township or precinct in which he resides.—*Bat. Revisal, Chap. 52, sec. 12.*

6. The Registrars and Judges of Election are to attend at their respective polling places on Saturday before the election, from 9 a. m., to 5 p. m., when any elector of such township may object to the name of any person who has registered. In such case the Registrar shall enter opposite to such name "challenged," and shall appoint a time and place on or before the election day, where the same shall be heard and decided. (The proviso to this section, Bat. Rev., chap. 52, sec. 10, is simply unintelligible, and is only rendered of sense by the decision hereinafter noticed.)

7. Any elector may, and it is the duty of the judges of election to challenge the vote of any person who may be known or suspected to be not a qualified voter. The person offering to vote may be required to take an oath that they are citizens of the United States, are 21 years old, have resided in the State one year, and in the county 30 days previous to the election, and that they are not disqualified from voting by the Constitution of the United States or of this State; and that they are the identical person as described in the registration books, &c.

This oath if taken, cannot be gainsaid; and the judges of election have no right to examine any other person as to its truth or falsity. See the decision of the Supreme Court at June term in the case of VanBokkelen *vs.* Canaday.

If the person swears falsely in taking the oath, his vote cannot be questioned, but he can be indicted and punished for perjury. No witnesses outside are allowed to be examined, and the provision to sec. 15, chap. 52, Bat. Rev., the same as sec. 13, chap. 185, laws of 1871-'72, is unconstitutional, as has been decided in the Wilmington case above alluded to.

8. The votes are counted in the presence of the Judges of Election and Registrars and of any of the electors who may wish to be present; and after being counted, &c., are to be returned as prescribed in the Convention Act.

NOTE.—It will be seen from the foregoing, that the provisions for registration are the same as those required for the election of members of the General Assembly. The last Legislature amended the act further in this particular. No candidate for office should be either a Registrar or Judge of Election. In other respects, the law is the same, except as the decision of the Supreme Court above alluded to, in regard to the effect of the affidavit of the person proposing to vote, which is conclusive.

The Fall Elections.

We have heretofore referred to the elections to be held in the various States this fall, and the important bearing which they will have on the coming contest in 1876. Elections will be held as follows:

Kentucky—Monday, August 2.
California—Wednesday, Sept. 1.
Arkansas—Monday, September 6.
Maine—Monday, September 13.
Iowa—Tuesday, October 12.
Ohio—Tuesday, October 12.
Virginia—Tuesday, November 2.
Kansas—Tuesday, November 2.
Maryland—Tuesday, November 2.
Massachusetts—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Mississippi—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Minnesota—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Missouri—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
New York—Tuesday, Nov. 2
New Jersey—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Pennsylvania—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Wisconsin—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Texas—Tuesday, December 7.

The present political complexion of the above States is indicated below:

Arkansas, Democrat majority (so-called)	19,065
California, Republican State officers, Opposition Legislature.	
Maine, Republican majority	11,267
Iowa, Republican majority	28,292
Ohio, Democratic majority for Allen in 1873	847
Virginia, Democratic majority	27,229
Kansas, Republican majority	18,206
Kentucky, Democratic majority	61,000
Maryland, Democratic majority	14,130
Massachusetts, (Governor), Democratic majority	7,632
Mississippi, Republican majority	21,405
Minnesota, Republican majority	9,330
Missouri, Democratic majority	37,452
New York, Democratic majority	50,317
New Jersey, Democratic majority	13,273
Pennsylvania, Democratic majority	4,679
Wisconsin, Democratic Governor elected in 1873, majority	337
Texas, Democratic majority	47,631

*Congressional election last fall resulted in favor of the Republicans.

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Office on Princess Street between Front and Second.

WILMINGTON N. C.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington	6.25 P M
Leave Florence	12.20 A M
Arrive at Columbia	4.15 A M
Arrive at Augusta	8.45 A M
Leave Augusta	4.15 P M
Leave Columbia	8.15 P M
Leave Florence	1.10 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.10 A M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take this train, leaving Wilmington at 6.25 p. m.

Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday)

Leave Wilmington	8.30 A M
Arrive at Florence	12.05 P M
Leave Florence	12.45 P M
Arrive at Wilmington	5.22 P M

Connects at Florence with N. E. train for Charleston, and with Freight Train and Passenger Coach attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Through Freight Train Daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	1.55 P M
Arrive at Florence	1.07 A M
Arrive at Columbia	9.00 A M
Leave Columbia	5.30 P M
Leave Florence	4.00 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	3.00 P M

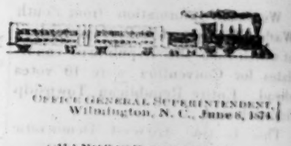
Local Freight Trains, with Passenger Coach attached, leave Wilmington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.30 A. M., and arrive at Wilmington Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.30 P. M.

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta, and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON,
July 9tf Gen. Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after June 9th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN

Leave Union Depot, daily, Sundays excepted, at	7.35 A M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	11.45 A M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	1.53 P M
Arrive at Weldon at	3.30 P M
Leave Weldon daily at	10.05 A M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	11.41 A M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	1.55 P M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6.05 P M

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at	6.40 P M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	5.30 A M
Arrive at Weldon at	6.40 A M
Leave Weldon daily, at	7.40 P M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	9.30 P M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6.10 A M

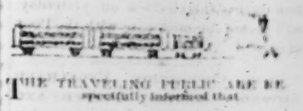
Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington 9th weekly at 5.00 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P M

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Sept-1-tf General Sup't.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS
—VIA—
CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY.



THE TRAVELING PUBLIC are respectfully informed that

Round Trip Excursion Tickets,

Good to return till November 1st, 1875, can now be had at the principal stations of this railway,

AT LOWER RATES THAN EVER BEFORE

to the following delightful summer resorts in Western North Carolina, by the extraordinary indulgence of a PERMANENT TICKET, enabling visitors then to make frequent returns during the season at a nominal cost. Tickets now on sale to

LINCOLNTON,
CHERRYVILLE, SHELBY,
CLEVELAND SPRINGS,
STATESVILLE,
MORGANTON, MARION,
HICKORY TAVERN,
OLD FORT,
ASHEVILLE,
CATAWBA SPRINGS.

Night Trains out of Wilmington via this line.

Elegant Sleeping Car Accommodations

on the best connections for all the above named points.

Any further information given by the ticket agents or address

D. W. CLARK, Gen'l Ticket Agt.
June 16—3m Wilmington, N. C.

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Are the cheapest and best reed organs in the world. If properly used. Send for catalogue. Address EDWARD PLOTT, Washington, N. J.
July 9—6

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1875.

The crops all over the South are in a most gratifying condition. The fall is already glowing with the harvest moon, and, in midst of much financial tribulation, our people are hopeful of the time when money will be more plentiful.

At this season money is a rarity among us. It all goes out of the country to the North to pay old debts and to make the crop.

When the crop is made it comes back by the million, and in the South we generally have a merry Christmas.—What we need here is manufactories, that will keep our money here in the summer and enable us to realize the profits of our abundant harvest in the fall.

When we can supply our people with the greater part of those things which we import from the North, and which we use more particularly during the spring and summer, then, and not till then, will we be growing rich and prosperous.—*Union Herald.*

Extracts from the Western Address.

On the 1st day of January, 1851, the Western members of the General Assembly of North Carolina, without distinction of party, issued an address to the people of the State, from which we make the following extracts:

* * * * * * *

"Your Bill of Rights says 'That all political power is vested in and derived from the *people only.*" Is power in the Senate of North Carolina derived from the "*people only?*" Let it not be said that taxation and representation go hand in hand. That principle has no application here. It is true that our ancestors fought the battles of the Revolution upon the principle that they were not to be taxed by a body in which they were not represented. But who represented? certainly the people—those who paid the taxes—not the taxes themselves. Our ancestors never claimed that their property should be represented. They claimed, and justly too, that *they* should be represented.—In the Senate, *property* is represented and not *the people;* and the same principle which prompted our ancestors to that glorious contest, and sustained them in it, which terminated in the achievement of our Liberties, should prompt us to war against this most odious anti-Republican remnant of feudal aristocracy by which the people are taxed by a body in which they are not represented.

Apply the principle and see its injustice. Ten men in any one county own as much property and pay as much public tax as five hundred men in another county. They all own the same species of property. Each of the five hundred is equally interested in the preservation of his little mite as either of the ten. Each one has perhaps made it by the labor of his hands, by the sweat of his brow. It is all he has, by means of which to maintain and provide for his family. It is the dependence of his children for education—for sustenance. And yet, by the present system, the ten are equal to the five hundred. Is this justice? Is this Liberty? Let war break out—let civil commotion arise—whose lives are exposed for the protection of this property? Who are sent forth to fight the battles of your country? The five hundred go forth to fight the battles of your country; to vindicate its honor; to maintain its glory; leaving their wives and little ones to struggle on in poverty and indigence—while the ten stay at home, enjoy their wealth, and boast of the honor and glory of their country, the bravery, the freedom, and equality of its citizens. Save us from such freedom—save us from such equality! It is no freedom—it is no equality. It is downright tyranny—tyranny in its most odious form. The few grinding into the dust the many under the iron heel of power—power under the pretence of being derived from 'the people only.'

* * * * * * *

"Property has no rights independent of persons. You can give it no rights, nor privileges, nor immunities which affect it alone. It is matter, and cannot feel nor enjoy rights, but in consequence of its possession, you may give its owner political power and privileges. If, then, you protect citizens in the enjoyment of property, is not the possessor of hundreds equally entitled to protection as the owner of thousands? Is his enjoyment the less? Do you measure enjoyment by the quantity enjoyed? Suppose you take from the rich man his thousands—it is only his *all.* If you take from the poor man his hundreds—it is *his all, too.* Which will cling to his all with the more pertinacity? Which will surround it with more guards; use it more sparingly; and more carefully provide that it shall not be consumed by profuse and lavish expenditures of government? It is notorious that the poor complain most of high taxes, and it is natural; it is harder for them to pay them. It diminishes the aggregate of each more, although the amount taken away is less, and every poor man hopes and expects to improve his condition, and one day to become rich.—Hence it is in Western North Carolina we are more interested in the preservation of slave property; because, although we may have fewer slaves, we have more *slave owners;* and, of course a greater number of persons to watch over any aggression upon it. The same is true of land. We have more land owners, and owners of every other species of property; and fewer of that class of persons who have nothing to enjoy, and nothing to protect or defend, but their rights of person.

To connect together the people of the State in one common bond of interest, it is only necessary that they should possess the same kind of property, and that taxes should be direct and uniform. Indirect taxes are seldom representatives of the wealth of the community where they are collected. The amount of public revenue collected in the city of New York is no sure test of the wealth of that city, and many of our taxes are indirect, and furnish no index of the wealth of the country in which they are paid.

It is idle, then, to say you must give more political weight to the rich than the poor—the owner of thousands than the owner of hundreds. A thousand owners of any particular species of property will afford it much more effectual protection than *one* owner of the same amount and species, under any form of government that would be tolerated for a moment in a free country."

* * * * * * *

Many of our citizens are greatly opposed to the election of Judges by the Legislature, as is required by the Constitution. It cannot be disguised that our own Legislature has, in many instances, been the scene of intrigue entirely at war with our ideas of the purity of the bench; and in which it was shown that neither character, nor qualifications were made the test for fitness for office, but simply party services. Legislatures are small bodies, usually elected upon political party grounds and that, too, frequently at the sacrifice of the best interests of the people.

Under the circumstances many believe that the people would be the safest depositories of this power. The opportunity and facility for corruption and intrigue would not exist, and the people, in acting, would not be influenced by the fear of denunciation or punishment of party men. The system has been tried in many States of the Union, and found to operate so well that it is much to be doubted whether it will not, in time, be adopted in all.

Others, too, think that they ought to hold office for a limited period. There is no other officer known to our laws, but who is limited to a short period, after which his power is laid down at the foot of those from whom he received it; and in determining whether they will again place him in power, they pass upon the manner in which his duties have been discharged. Many of these offices are of the highest character and importance, and equally requiring in the incumbent, purity and integrity of character. No evils have resulted from giving the election of these officers to the people and certainly no corruption of the people, nor of the officer has been the consequence. And it certainly is not a question of much difficulty whether we should be cursed with a bad Judge during his life, if, in despite of all precautions, one should unfortunately be elected. In no other instance is such a curse inflicted. Can any other be greater?

The present mode of appointing Justices of the Peace is universally admitted to be worse than a farce. A certain evening is set apart for the purpose; and the members from the different counties hand in the names of those they desire appointed; and they are read at the clerk's table. Nobody hears the names, or cares to hear them. It is understood to be the season for sport—and is one of those customs of our Legislature long known and recognized and never departed from. They are frequently selected by the members of the Legislature for the influence which each can exert at home in some particular neighborhood. And it is well known that many of those appointed are wholly unfit for the proper performance of the duties entrusted to them. And some of those duties are of the highest importance to their several counties. They enjoy and exercise the power to tax the people; they impose taxes much more heavy than those imposed by the Legislature. They regulate roads, build bridges, court houses and jails; regulate the patrol, and govern the whole police of their several counties; besides exercising original jurisdiction in all cases of accounts under $100, and actions on account under $10; besides presiding in County Courts, where business of the highest importance to the interests of all is transacted. They have exclusive jurisdiction of the probate of wills; of granting letters of administration; they appoint guardians, and control the settlement of their accounts, and of the settlement of all estates. There are many other important duties they perform—they are in fact, the great conservators of the peace of society, and upon the proper and efficient performance of their duties, depends in a great measure, the social order, morality, peace and prosperity of every community. Surely, men upon whose qualifications for office, and proper conduct, so much depends, should be selected with great care. There is no amendment to the Constitution more imperiously demanded by the public good than this. If they tax the people, ought not the people to elect them? This is a question for them to decide when in Convention assembled.

"It is made a question, too, by many, whether the election of Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, ought not to be given to the people; and all other officers now elected by the Legislature, of a general character, when other duties connect them with the whole State.

It has been proposed, too, to provide for the election of a Lieutenant Governor to preside in the Senate, and who shall assume the office of Chief Magistrate of the State upon the death of the incumbent. We all remember the long struggle to elect a presiding officer in the Senate, six years ago, and again two years ago, when that body was equally divided. A Lieutenant Governor would have removed that difficulty.

The rules of the Senate require that the presiding officer of that body shall not vote upon questions pending before it, except in case of a tie, and when his vote may make a tie. And he is not permitted to speak except when the House is in Committee of the Whole. One Senatorial District is therefore necessarily almost wholly disfranchised. The impropriety of this state of things will readily occur to all.

Many other complaints exist against the present Constitution. Many other improvements could be pointed out, more consistent with the progress of the age. The science of government is progressive as every other science. The people improve, their means of knowledge increase; their circumstances change; their relations towards one another, and towards citizens of their sister States alter. Our sister States everywhere around us are taking advantage of this age of improvement to improve their forms of government, adopted when the rights of her people were comparatively little known. Is our Constitution alone to receive no improvement from the spirit that is abroad? Is North Carolina alone to be still? Is she alone to continue bound in those shackles which have kept her limbs so long fettered in the bands of steel? Or shall she arise, like a strong man in his might, and *demand* that she shall be free?

* * * * * * *

Signed by John Gray Bynum, Calvin J. Webb, Jesse B. Sloan, Rutherford; N. W. Woodfin, Marcus Erwin, Buncombe; W. B. Lane, J. M. A. Drake, Jesse Thornburgh, Randolph; Jno. A. Lillington, A. H. Caldwell, O. G. Feard, Stephen Douthit, Rowan and Davie; G. F. Davidson, G. U. M'Koy, E. M. Campbell, Jos. M. Bogle, Iredell; Francis Locke, Stanly; A. M. Foster, Wilkes; John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Calvin H. Wiley, Peter Adams, Guilford; Rufus Barringer, J. W. Scott, John Shimpoch, Cabarrus; Alfred G. Foster, Jas. M. Leach, Davidson; A. R. McMillan, Ashe; David W. Siler, Macon; John Hayes, Caldwell; J. H. Haughton, Chatham; August R. Kelly, Z. Russell, Moore and Montgomery; Samuel Fleming, Yancy; H. T. Farmer, Henderson; T. R. Caldwell, T. G. Walton, Burke.

The Proposed Convention.

Ye hewers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says, the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash:

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases. * * * No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body."

* * * * * * *

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTHCAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO REESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

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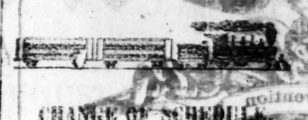

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WILMINGTON, N. C., July 18, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER JULY 18TH, 1875, the Trains will be run over this Railway as follows:

Eastern Division.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAINS—DAILY (Sundays excepted.)

Leave Wilmington at	3.00 P. M
Arrive at	5.30 A. M
Leave Charlotte at	4.15 P. M
Arrive at	7.00 A. M

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS—DAILY (Sundays excepted.)

Leave Wilmington at	6.10 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at	9.00 P. M
Leave Charlotte at	7.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at	9.45 P. M

Western Division.

Leave Charlotte at	6.0 A. M
Arrive at Buffalo for Shelby at	10.00 A. M
Leave Buffalo at	12.00 M
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.00 P. M

Connections.

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers, and the River Boats Fayetteville.

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Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT,

Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

dec 12 tf

Papers publishing our Schedule will notice changes.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

Richmond and Danville, Richmond and Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W

CONDENSED TIME TABLE; In effect on and after Tuesday, April 27th, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte,	9 21 P. M	3 20 A. M.
" Air Line J'nct'n	3 3 "	8.50 "
" Salisbury	11 48 "	10.52 "
" Greensboro	2 20 A. M	1 25 P. M.
" Danville	5.44 "	4 05 P. M.
" Dundee	5.56 "	4.16 "
" Burkeville	11 35 "	8.36 "
Arrive at Richmond	2.22 P. M	11.17 A. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Richmond,	1 38 P. M	5.08 A. M.
" Burkeville	4.52 "	8.35 "
" Dundee	10.39 "	1.17 P. M.
" Danville	10.29 "	1.21 "
" Greensboro	2 00 A. M	4.23 "
" Salisbury	4.34 "	6.45 "
" Air Line J'nct'n	7.05 "	8.59 "
Arrive at Charlotte	7 15 A. M	9 47 "

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Greensboro'	2.15 A. M	.....
" Co. Shops	3.58 "	.....
" Raleigh	7.38 "	.....
Arrive at Goldsboro'	10 05 A. M	.....

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Goldsboro'	5.00 P. M	.....
" Raleigh	7.32 "	.....
" Co. Shops	11.57 "	.....
Arrive at Greensboro'	1.15 "	.....

North Western N. C. R. R

(BRANCH.)

Leave [illegible]	1.20 P M
Arrive at [illegible]	6.13 P M
Leave [illegible]	9.20 A M
[illegible]	11.15 A M

Connects at leaving Raleigh at 7.52 p. m. at Greensboro with the northern and southern cities. Price of Tickets the same as other routes.

Trains 13 and 14 run from points east of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to or from points North or South.

Trains daily, both ways.

Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leaves Richmond at 9.00 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12.40 p. m., leave Burkeville 4.45 p. m., arrive at Richmond 7.55 p. m.

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R. H. BRIDGERS, Editor,
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THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1875.

Opinions of Prominent Democrats on the Convention Question—Read and Circulate.

In response to calls we lay before our readers the following letter from Judge Fowle on the Convention question:

RALEIGH, Oct. 26, 1874.

Maj. John W Dunham:

SIR:—In reply to your letter asking my opinion in regard to the calling of a convention by the next General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of North Carolina, I have to say:

That in my opinion a call of a Convention for the purpose indicated would be unwise, inexpedient and productive of great harm to the material interests of the State.

The defeat of the Conservative party in North Carolina in 1876 would be a public calamity. The defeat would, in my opinion, be insured if the proposed action is taken.

A very cursory examination of the Constitution and history of North Carolina will satisfy the enquirer, that of the two methods provided for amending the Constitution, to-wit: the legislative and conventional, the intention was, that for ordinary times, and for the correction of ordinary evils, it was thought wise by our fathers that the legislative mode should be adopted, and that the mode of amendment by the convention was only be resorted to when the exigency of the occasion was extreme, and was a substitute in a Democratic and Republican form of government for revolution, and was not to be exercised unless the emergency was great.

We find accordingly that after the adoption of the constitution of 1776, there was no convention of the people of North Carolina until the year 1835, except the conventions of 1788 and 1789 which were called for the purpose of ratifying the Federal constitution, and that since that time there has been no convention of the people, which has been called for the purpose of amending the constitution, and has actually done so until the year 1868.

The convention which was called in 1861 was for the purpose of taking North Carolina out of the Union, and the convention of 1866, being called under Presidential Proclamation, and its conclusions being repudiated by the people, are not to be considered in this connection.

The policy of the State then being well settled not to call a convention of the people except upon extraordinary occasions, is there anything in the political condition of the State that will justify such action at this time?

A very earnest and able advocate of the convention movement, in reply to an interrogatory from me as to the necessity for a convention, stated that he desired a convention in order that the constitution should be amended in three particulars:

1. Requiring the Judges of the Superior Court to rotate.

2. Disqualifying a person who has been convicted of an infamous crime from voting.

3. Requiring the poll tax to be paid as a qualification of a voter.

In regard to the first and second of these amendments, after considerable inquiry I am satisfied that they will meet with but very little opposition from either of the great political parties.

I have heard at least two of the Republican Judges express themselves in favor of the first proposed amendment, and one of them expressed it as his opinion that every member of the Judiciary would give his personal influence to the proposed amendment. As to the second, the mere introduction of the proposed amendment is enough to secure its passage before any Legislature that can now be elected, regardless of its political complexion.

As to the third proposed amendment, it is believed by many persons that its effect would be to diminish the Republican vote in the State several thousand votes, thereby insuring a Conservative triumph.

The proposed amendment itself is in my opinion a very good one, because the increased taxation that would be thus derived would greatly benefit the common schools of the State. But I do not believe that the vote would be materially diminished by its adoption, because in every well contested election the funds will be provided to pay the poll tax for such voters as cannot pay for themselves, and I will show before I get through that our elections in 1876 will necessarily be well contested by both of the great political parties.

But even if I should be mistaken in this, the success of our party in 1876 is not a good reason for deviting from the course of action in regard to constitutional amendments which has been sanctioned by the wisdom of our forefathers, because it would be establishing a precedent for tampering with the constitution whenever the exigency of a party required it, and conventions in North Carolina, would become as frequent as revolutions in Mexico.

In a very able letter, signed by W. A. Wright, Esq., and five other distinguished gentlemen, dated Oct. 22, 1874, the following expression is used:

"Suffice it to say then, that in almost every one of the many instances where the "Canby" constitution varies from the old constitution of our fathers the difference has been productive of unmixed evil. In our opinion the sooner we return to that old constitution the better it will be for the people of North Carolina, observing, of course, the changes rendered necessary by the war and its results. And we deem it proper to say here, in order to prevent any possible misunderstanding, that we believe no one contemplates, as no one ought to contemplate any change in regard to the Homestead Exemption, save such as will enlarge and render more secure that wise and beneficent provision. We deem it proper to say also that we believe no one contemplate any change in the constitution tending to impair the rights of the colored people."

To this broad assertion we respectfully enter our dissent.

There are several changes in the organic law, made by the convention of 1868, other than the exceptions made by these gentlemen, which, in my opinion, the people of North Carolina will not willingly yield—as for instance:

The election of the Judges by the people.

The abolition of the county courts and the election of county commissioners by the people.

There may be a considerable portion of our people, particularly in the Eastern section of the State, who would be glad to see the power taken from the Eastern negroes to elect Judges and county commissioners. So far as the election of Judges is concerned, the remedy is easy by electing Judges on a general ticket, but so far as county commissioners are concerned, I do not believe that the white people in the West are willing to delegate to the Legislature their right to elect magistrates, who shall elect county commissioners, and our people generally are well satisfied at being rid of the cumbersome and expensive old county court system.

But apart from all this, it would be a political blunder to call a convention.

In 1870 the people of North Carolina voted the Conservative ticket. Not a word was said about convention during the canvass. The Legislature was conservative by nearly two-thirds majority. Taking advantage of its majority, notwithstanding the warnings of many of our wisest leaders, a bill was passed submitting the question of calling a convention to the people. It was defeated by more than 9,000 majority. But more than this, of the delegates elected, a majority, I have been informed by a well posted friend, were Republicans.

The people were angry with our party and charged in many localities that we could not have carried the election in 1870 if our purpose had been avowed. It was regarded by many of the them as a fraud upon the people. Many members of the Legislature of 1870, who voted for the bill, would never have been elected if their constituents had been aware that they would have done so.

In 1872, it insured the defeat of Judge Merrimon for Governor, and worse than this, the failure to carry North Carolina paralyzed the opposition to Grant, and his re-election was due more to the result in North Carolina in August, than to any other cause.

In 1876, there will be another great contest for the Presidency.

Pennsylvania, by the change of its State election from October to November, is no longer the Keystone State.

North Carolina has the doubtful honor of being the Keystone State in that controversy. Every effort will be made by both parties to carry the State.

Require the poll tax to be paid in advance and it will be —— by many from beyond the limits of the State. Every voter that can be induced to go to the polls will be carried there. And if North Carolina falters we will have four years more of Republican rule at Washington.

The advocates of the convention insist that although it may be inexpedient as a party measure, it is right in itself. If inexpedient, it is because it is unpopular. If unpopular, it will fail. Failure will not benefit, but greatly injure our party. Besides there is no moral question of right or wrong involved, and if inexpedient, it is politically wrong. My deliberate judgment is, that if this convention scheme is passed, that the Republicans who voted with us in August last will return to the Republican party, and many conservatives will, I fear accompany them.

Political daring is sometimes the best policy, but to renew an experiment which has already proved so disastrous, would be suicidal.

DANIEL G. FOWLE.

AN ACT.

To Enforce the rights of Citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to [be] done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the offer of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission aforesaid of the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform, or acting thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act; and the person so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge, inspector or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of any such citizen who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the vote of such citizen upon the presentation by him of his affidavit stating such offer and the time and place thereof, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, by force, bribery, threats, intimidation, or other unlawful means, shall hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct, or shall combine and confederate with others to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote or from voting at any election as aforesaid, such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall prevent, hinder, control or intimidate, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control or intimidate any person from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage, to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, by means of bribery, threats, or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented house, lands or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same, such person shall be held guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court,—the fine not to exceed five thousand dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed ten years,—and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to, and disabled from holding any office or place of honor, profit or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

COMMERCIAL

Review of the Wilmington Market.

AUGUST, 5.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 484 bbls. Sales last evening and to-day of 382 casks at 37½ cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,988 bbls. Market quiet at $1.35 for strained (delivered.) Sales of 500 bbls. (delivered) at $1.40 and 500 do. do. at $1.35 (delivered.)

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 100 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls. at $1.15 for hard, $2.00 for yellow dip and $3 for virgin. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 28 bbls. Market steady with sales of 28 bbls. at $2.00.

COTTON—Receipts 3 bales. No sales to report and no official quotations.

Port of Wilmington, August 5.

MARINE

ARRIVED.

Steamer North State, Green, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

Steamer Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville, O G Parsley & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamer North State, Green, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

Steamer Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville, O G Parsley & Co.

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS

Send for price list and list of testimonials. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J

july9—6m

GO TO

ALLEN'S and purchase one of his EIGHT DAY CLOCKS.

may21—tf

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS.

Agents supplied at figures that defy competition for the same class of instruments. Try one. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J July 9—6m

Dog Ordinance for 1875

Office Treasurer & Collector.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 12th, 1875.

THE DOG ORDINANCE FOR 1875 REquires that the same should go into effect June 1st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all parties owning or keeping any dogs, either male or female, are required to register the same at this office, and procure the required Badges commencing

MONDAY THE 14TH INST.,

and for four (4) days thereafter. The Ordinance also provides, that such persons who fail to comp'y with the above requirements, will be subject to a penalty of ten ($10) dollars.

T. C. SERVOSS,

June 18-tf City Clerk & Treasurer.

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

Are celebrated for their purity of tone, elegant design and thorough construction.—Send for catalogue. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J July 9—6m

WANTED.

AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, TO sell Pictures, every where. Fourteen thousand retailed by one. What agents say: "I can make more money in this business than I can on a $10,000 farm, all stocked." "Your Pictures please everybody." "I received the 55 you sent, and sold 51 the next day." "Pictures received, and more than half sold the first day. Send 100 more." "Glad to find an honest picture dealer." Seven years established.

WHITNEY & CO

map 21-3m Norwich, Conn.

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

Are as perfect parlor organs as are manufactured. Correspondence solicited with organists, musicians and the trade. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J. July 9—6m

Surpasses in tone and power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives UNIVERSAL Satisfaction.

By a skilful use of the stops, and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute like note to a volume of sound,

Unsurpassed by any Instrument,

The proprietor has noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and directed his practical experience to the correction of such imperfections, and his experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has

All the Latest Improvements,

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Oil Polish, Black Walnut, Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP,

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF FURNITURE.

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated and is sold at EXTREMELY

LOW PRICES.

For Cash. Second hand Instruments taken in exchange.

Agents Wanted,

(Male or female,) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturer,

EDWARD PLOTTS,

Washington, N. J.

ju'y 3—6m

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS

Any person, male or female, who has a little leisure time can procure a first class instrument at a greatly reduced price Send 10ct stamp for particulars. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J July 9—6m

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED from Courts of different States for desertion, &c. No publicity required. No charge until divorce is granted. Address,

M. HOUSE, Attorney,

194 Broadway, N. Y.

June 4-6m.

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

Every instrument fully warranted. Factory and office, Washington, N.J. Correspondence solicited. July 9—6m

WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices will be charged.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
BAGGING—Jumbo	15
Double Anchor	00 @ 00
Double Anchor Extra	00 @ 00
Standard Domestic	00 @ 15
BACON—North Carolina,	
Hams, ₱ lb	16 @ 17
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10 @ 12
Sides, ₱ lb	12 @ 13
Western Smoked—	
Hams	00 @ 18
Sides ₱ lb	15½@ 15½
Shoulders	13½@ 13½
Dry Salted—	
Sides ₱ lb	14@ 15
Shoulders ₱ lb	10½@ 11
BEEF—On the hoof	6 @ 8
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,	
Second Hand, each	2 50 @ 3 00
New York, each	3 00 @
New City, each	2 50 @ 2 75
BEESWAX—₱ lb	27 @
BRICKS—Wilmington, ₱ M	8 00 @10 00
Northern	00 @14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, ₱ lb	20 @ 30
Northern, ₱ lb	35 @ 40
CANDLES—Sperm ₱ lb	25 @ 42
Tallow, ₱ lb	00 @ 20
Adamantine, ₱ lb	15 @
CHEESE—Northern Factory, ₱ lb	@
Dairy cream, ₱ lb	15 @ 18
State, ₱ lb	13 @
COFFEE—Java, ₱ lb	32 @ 35
Rio ₱ lb	23 @ 25
Laguara, ₱ lb	25 @ 27
CORN MEAL—₱ bushel	1 25 @ 0 00
COTTON TIES—₱ lb	8 @
DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4-4 yd	10 @ 11
Yarn, ₱ bunch	1 25 @
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl.	16 00 @20 00
No. 1, ₱ ½ bbl	9 50 @
Mackerel, No. 2, ₱ bbl	13 50 @
No. 2, ₱ ½ bbl	7 50 @
Mackerel, No. 3 ₱ bbl	11 00 @11 50
Mullets, ₱ bbl	5 50 @ 0 00
N C Herring, ₱ bbl	5 00 @ 8 00
Dry Cod, ₱ bbl	7½@ 0
FLOUR—Fine, ₱ bbl	5 50 @ 6 00
Super, Northern, ₱ bbl	6 25 @ 7 00
Extra do. " ₱ bbl	6 25 @ 7 50
Family " ₱ bbl	7 25 @ 9 75
City Mill—Super ₱ bbl	8 50 @ 9 00
" Extra ₱ bbl	9 50 @ 9 50
" Family ₱ bbl	10 00 @10 50
" Ex Family ₱ bbl	12 50 @00 00
FERTILIZERS—	
Peruvian Guano, ₱ 2000 lbs	80 00 @000 00
Baugh's Phosphate " "	00 00 @00 00
Carolina Fertilizer " "	50 00 @65 00
Ground Bone, " "	00 00 @00 00
Bone Meal " "	00 00 @45 00
" Flour, " "	00 00 @57 00
Navassa Guano, " "	55,00 @65 00
Complete Manure " "	65 00 @67 00
Wilson's Phosphate " "	00 00 @70 00
Waudo Phosphate, " "	00 00 @70 00
Berger&Bruis's Phos. "	00 00 @00 00
Phœnix	00 @ 00
Wilcox Gibb & Co., manipulated Guano	00 @ 00
GLUE—₱ lb	15 @ 22
GRAIN—Corn, store, ₱ 56 lbs	1 10 @ 1 20
Corn, cargo, ₱ 56 lbs	00 @ 00
Corn, yel., ₱ bushel	1 15 @ 0 00
Oats, ₱ bushel	80 @
Peas, cow, ₱ bushel	1 25 @
HIDES—Green, ₱ lb	07 @ 8
Dry, ₱ lb	12½@ 14
HAY—Eastern, ₱ 100 lbs	1 45 @ 1 60
North River, ₱ 100 lbs	1 20 @ 1 25
HOOP IRON—₱ ton	112 0 @117 0 0
LARD—Northern ₱ lb	16 @ 17
North Carolina ₱ lb	00 @ 00
LIME—₱ bbl	1 55 @
LUMBER—City steam sawed—	
Ship stuff, resawed, ₱ M ft	24 00 @27 00
Rough edge plank, ₱ M ft	22 00 @25 00
West India cargo, according to quality, ₱ M ft	30 00 @34 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned	30 00 @35 00
Scantling and boards, common, ₱ M ft	15 00 @23 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd ₱ gal	00 @ 48
Cuba, bbls, ₱ gal	46 @ 52
Sugar house, hhds, ₱ gal	36 @
" " bbls ₱ gal	40 @ 00
Syrup, bbls, ₱ gal	40 @ 80
NAILS—Cut, 4 to 20d, ₱ keg	4 75 @ 5 00
OILS—Kerosene, ₱ gal	18 @ 00
Lard, ₱ gal	1 10 @ 1 45
Linseed, ₱ gal	1 00 @ 1 10
Rosin, ₱ gal	30 @ 40
PEANUTS—₱ bushel	1 00 @ 1 00
POTATOES—Sweet, ₱ bush	80 @ 1 00
Irish, Northern, ₱ bbl	3 25 @ 3 50
PORK—Northern, city mess	00 00 @25 50
Thin, ₱ bbl	00 00 @00 00
Prime, ₱ bbl	00 00 @00 00
Rump, ₱ bbl	00 00 @00 00
RICE—Carolina, ₱ lb	9 @ 8
East India, ₱ lb	00 @ 00
Rough, ₱ bushel	1 20 @ 1 30
RAGS—Country, ₱ lb	2½@ 00
City ₱ lb	2½@ 3
ROPE—	8 @ 23
SALT—Alum ₱ bushel	75 @ 00
Liverpool, ₱ sack	1 20 @ 0 00
American, ₱ sack	1 25 @
SUGAR—Cuba, ₱ lb	9½@ 10
Porto Rico, ₱ lb	10½@ 00
A—Coffee, ₱ lb	12 @ 00
B— " ₱ lb	11 @
C— " ₱ lb	11 @
Ex C— ₱ lb	11½@
Crushed ₱ lb	10½@ 12½
SOAP—Northern, ₱ lb	5 @ 7½
SHINGLES—Contract, ₱ M	1 00 @ 6 00
Common, ₱ M	2 50 @ 3 00
Cypress saps ₱ M	6 50 @
Cypress hearts, ₱ M	9 50 @
STAVES—W O bbl. ₱ M	30 00 @25 00
R O hhd, ₱ M	00 00 @00 00
Cypress, ₱ M	18 00 @00 00
TALLOW—₱ lb	8 @
TIMBER—Shipping, ₱ M	17 00 @00 00
Mill prime, ₱ M	13 00 @14 00
Mill, fair ₱ M	8 50 @10 00
Inferior to Ordinary, ₱ M	4 00 @ 6 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ₱ gal	1 00 @ 5 00
North Carolina, ₱ gal	1 75 @ 2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ₱ lb	20 @
Unwashed, ₱ lb	35 @ 40

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Steam	Per Sailing Vessel.
To NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 15@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 35
Tar ₱ bbl	0 30@ 0 35	0 00@ 0 35
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 85@ 0 00	0 00@ 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 35
Cotton ₱ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 1 25
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 10
To PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 1 00	0 00@ 0 80
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Cotton Goods ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 8 00
To BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 90	0 00@ 0 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 11	0 00@ 0 00
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@10 00	6 00@ 00
To BOSTON		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 65	0 00@ 0 65
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 70
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 00	2 00@ 0 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 12@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	11 50@ 12

MONEY MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N C, April 16.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	109	111
Silver	103	106
Exchange sight on Northern cities		¼ disc'
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities	¼ disc'	Par

	Par Val	Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25	29
First National Bank	100	105
Wilmington Building Stock	00	94
Mechanics' "	00	91
Navassa Guano Co	00	110
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	27	
Do Funding 1866	15	
Do " 1868	14	
Do New	12	
Do Special Tax	06	
Due to N C Railroad	62	
W A W R R Bonds, principal int'st	00	
C C R R Bonds, 6 p c	76	
Wilmington City Bonds, 7 pc	70	
" " 6 pc	60	
" " 5 pc	50	
" " old 6 pc's		
" " new 6 pc's (Gold Int)		
" " 5 pc "	"	
New Hanover Co Bonds (10 y'rs)		
7 Pc (Gold Int)	70	
W A W R R Stock (Par 100)	00	
N C R R " (" 100)	30	
C C R R " (" 100)	61	
W C R N " (" 100)	70	
WARNER " (" 25)	15	

GO TO

ALLEN'S and get the celebrated FRENCH BOILED COFFEE POT—makes the best Coffee in the world, and with less Coffee than any other Coffee Pot now used.

may 21—tf

BROCKS' EXCHANGE.

No. 13 NORTH FRONT STREET,

1 Door South of Purcell House.

THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS and LAGER BEER in the city. A pleasant Brilliard Room, furnished with Collender's tables on the second floor

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

W. H. GERKEN, Proprietor.

apr 30—tf

Quarantine Notice.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, all vessels from Ports South of Cape Fear, will come to at the Visiting Station near Deep Water Point, and await the inspection of the

Quarantine Physician.

All vessels from Port where Yellow Fever or other infectious disease exists, will be required to undergo a rigid and prolonged quarantine.

All vessels or boats of any character having sickness on board on arrival, or having had sickness any time during the voyage, are required to come to at the station for inspection, without regard to the port from whence they came. Vessels not included as above will proceed without detention.

Pilots are especially enjoined to make careful enquiry, relative to vessel, crew, &c, and if not satisfied with the statements of the Captain or Commander, or if the vessel is in a filthy condition, they will bring the vessel to at the Station for further examination.

Pilots willfully violating the Quarantine laws are subject to forfeiture of their branches; Masters of vessels to a fine of two hundred dollars a day for every day they violate the Quarantine laws, and all other persons liable for each and every offence.

All vessels subject to visitation under these regulations will set a flag in the main rigging, port side.

F. W. POTTER,

Quarantine Physician Port of Wilmington, N. C.

Smithville, N. C., May 27th, 1876.

june 4—tf

Moss Wanted.

10,000 POUNDS CURED MOSS. A good price will be paid, by

D. A. SMITH.

July 9—tf

KEEP COOL.

ICE IS PLENTIFUL AND CHEAP AT THE

NEW ICE HOUSE.

Dock st, between Water and Front sts, Wilmington, N. C.,

B. H. J. AHRENS, Proprietor.

may 14—2m

GO TO

ALLEN'S if you wish anything in the

JEWELRY LINE,

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

RINGS,

COFFEE POTS,

CUPS,

BRACELETS,

&c., &c., &c.

may 21—tf

Office of City Clerk & Treasurer,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 24th, 1875.

AN ORDINANCE

CONCERNING COWS AND OTHER CATTLE running at large.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, N. C., as follows:

SECTION 1st. That any cow, or other CATTLE OF ANY KIND, found running at large, within the corporate limits of this city, shall be impounded by the City Marshal and the owner required to pay a fine of Ten (10) dollars before the same shall be released.

SEC. 2d. Any ordinance or parts thereof conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 24th day of June 1875—and will go into effect, on and after Monday June 28th 1875.

T. C. SERVOSS,

City Clerk & Treasurer.

June 25-tf

Important to Owners of Dogs.

OFFICE OF TREASURER & COLLECTOR,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

AS MANY persons do not appear to understand all the requirements under the DOG ORDINANCE, notice is hereby given that the

Penalty of 10 Dollars

for not procuring the required DOG BADGES, will be enforced on and after

THURSDAY THE 24TH INST.

The Ordinance provides as follows: That the owner of any Dog within the city limits, who shall fail to pay the TAX imposed by the DOG ORDINANCE shall be subject to prosecution for violation of said Ordinance, and required to pay a fine, not to exceed ten ($10) dollars in the discretion of the Mayor. By order of the Mayor.

T. C. SERVOSS,

City Clerk and Treasurer.

City of Wilmington, N. C., June 25, 1875.

June 25-tf

GO TO

ALLEN'S and look at his new SILVER WARE, just received. may 21—tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Post

IS

STRICTLY A REPUBLICAN PAPER

Devoted to

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